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The China Mail

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All stocks have been sold.
May we put your name on
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ALEX. BROS. & CO.
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January 6, 1919, Temperature 60.

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Humidity 42.

January 6, 1918, Temperature 40.

No. 17,355.

號六月正年九十百九千壹

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY, 6, 1919.

午戌次歲年八國民華中

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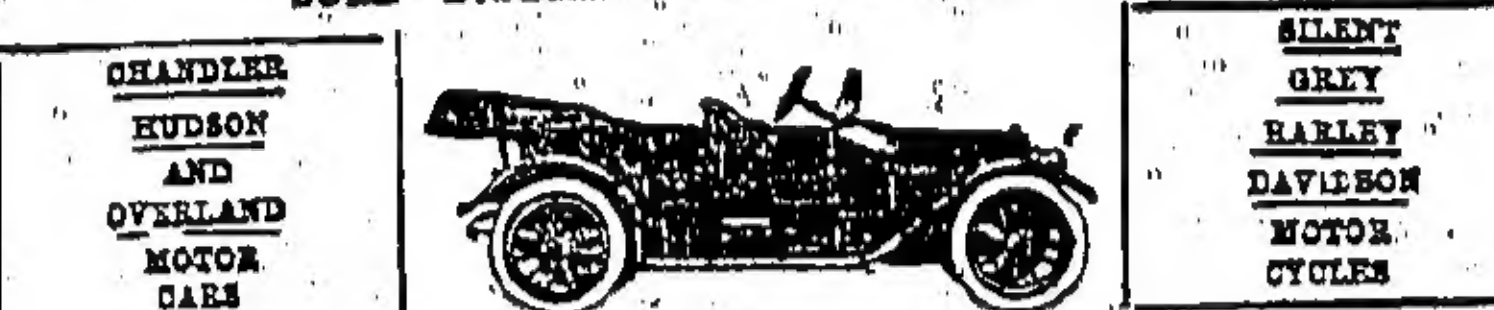
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STRAND 3" to 15"
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4 STRAND 3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

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WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 636.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

PRESIDENT WILSON.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN ITALY.

LONDON, January 3.
A message from Rome says that President Wilson called on the Queen-Mother in the afternoon. He subsequently received the citizenship of Rome at the Municipal Palace, where he delivered an important speech.

A State Dinner will be given in his honour to-night, and to-morrow he will call on the Pope and confer with leading Italian statesmen. After that he will proceed to Milan, Turin, and some of the Italian industrial centres.

LATER.
Picked troops and marines who had participated in the Piave and Grappa victories lined the route, which was artistically decorated and profusely beflagged. Masses of spectators everywhere gave Mr. Wilson a great welcome. The enthusiasm is described as unprecedented.

MET BY ROYALTY.

LONDON, January 3.
A message from Rome says that President Wilson was received at the station by the King and Queen in person, with many Ministers and authorities. An immense crowd welcomed them most enthusiastically.

U.S. SENATE DISCUSSES PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

LONDON, January 3.
A Washington message reports that in the Senate the Democratic Whip declared that the Republican criticism of President Wilson was partisan. The President possessed sole authority as regards the peace negotiations. As Commander-in-Chief he was legally empowered to agree to terms of peace for the purpose of withdrawing the American Armies without any interference by the Senate.

GERMAN SITUATION.

LONDON, January 3.
A Copenhagen message, from Berlin, announces that Admiral Scheer, the Chief of the Naval Staff, has resigned.

LONDON, Jan. 3.
A Copenhagen message from Berlin says the German troops who had withdrawn a short distance from Biala had to abandon thousands of their comrades and an enormous quantity of property to the Bolsheviks. Herr Ledebour and two prominent colleagues have formed a new Socialist party in consequence of their expulsion from the Independent Socialists and their disownment by the Spartacus Party.

PRUSSIAN POLAND.

GERMAN STORIES OF FIGHTING.

LONDON, January 3.
A Copenhagen message, from Berlin, says the situation in the province of Posen is critical. The Poles occupy the town of Posen and the eastern part of the province, also the railroads. They have issued a proclamation about the country's reunion with Poland. There have been several frontier conflicts between Germans and Poles, in the course of which the Germans used artillery and defeated the Poles.

IN THE BALTIC.

LONDON, January 4.
It is announced that the British warships will be withdrawn from the Eastern Baltic owing to wintry conditions, but will remain in the Western Baltic.

LONDON, January 3.
Apparently the situation in the Baltic provinces is growing worse. A Copenhagen message says the Commander of the British Squadron has declared he is unable to intervene effectively.

AUSTRIAN DISORDERS.

LONDON, January 3.
A message from Berlin says severe fighting between Czechs and Hungarians is proceeding near Pressburg and Marchegg. Telephone communication between Vienna and Budapest is interrupted.

LONDON, January 3.
The Allied commission for revictualing Austria has arrived in Vienna. It has been found that the food shortage in Austria, especially at Vienna, is very bad, and that probably a much more extensive arrangement than was originally anticipated may have to be made for revictualing the population.

CONGRESS AT DELHI.

INDIAN AUTONOMY DESIRED.

LONDON, Jan. 2.
Delhi reports 5,000 delegates and visitors attended the National Congress. The moderates mostly abstained. Motilal Nehru, a member of the Viceroy's Council, in his presidential address offered loyal and grateful greetings to His Majesty upon the successful termination of the war. Indians were particularly glad to think that while despotic monarchs are disappearing, the King Emperor sits for ever more firmly in the affections of his people. He suggested that the Congress should send a message to the Peace Conference to the effect that India was prepared to contribute in every possible way towards its success, and to support the League of Nations. He thought that India's representation at that Conference should be more numerous. Referring to India's great contribution to the war, he asked how far India was to share the fruits of victory. He repudiated as insulting the suggestion that Indians were not fit to govern themselves, and hoped the principle of autonomy and self-determination would be extended to India.

AVIATION.

BRITISH BIPLANE'S NEW RECORD.

LONDON, Jan. 3.
A British biplane yesterday at Ipswich broke the world's altitude record, reaching a height of 30,500 feet. The two airmen were frostbitten, and one had to go to hospital.

THE WRECKED HOSPITAL SHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 3.
New York reports that efforts to refloat the "Northern Pacific" were unsuccessful. The removal of the wounded has begun.

R. G. KNOWLES DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 3.
A message from New York reports the death of R. G. Knowles, the comedian.

NEW NAVAL POWER.

A WONDERFUL AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT.

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Mr. Daniels has informed the U. S. Naval Committee that all capital ships in the navy of the future will be electrically driven. He declared that the "New Mexico," which is the first electrically driven dreadnought, is the most powerful warship afloat. She had developed 31,000 horsepower, and a torpedo would have to destroy all four propeller-shafts to cripple her.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

EARLIER TELEGRAM ABOUT DELEGATES CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, Jan. 2.
The Press Bureau issued a statement tonight describing the officially published information cabled yesterday regarding the British delegates and advisers at the inter-Allied Peace Conference as unauthorized and inaccurate. It states that the Prime Minister and the Imperial War Cabinet have not yet decided upon the composition of the British Imperial Delegation, and until this is settled, no announcement regarding the advisers can be made.

THE LAST ELECTION RETURN.

LONDON, Jan. 3.
At the Kennington election, result just made known, Mr. H. G. Purchase, the Coalition Liberal, was elected with 4,705 votes. Mrs. Lucas (U) had 3,573, and Mr. Glennis (Lab.) 2,817.

EMIGRATION PROBLEMS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.
The Government has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to deal effectively with emigration problems during reconstruction.

INDIAN GENERAL DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Lieut-General Sir James Mills-Johnes is dead, at the age of 85. He was V.C., G.C.B., and served in the Indian Mutiny. His home was in South Wales.

FIGHT IN UKRAINE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.
A Russian wireless message says the Ukrainian rebels are surrounded at Kirovsk. A battle is progressing, with artillery participating.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 2.
The Silver Market opened and remains quiet.

LONDON, January 2.
Montagu's report shows the market quiet and featureless. Shanghai exchange was still at 32.24. The tin.

MORE NEW YEAR HONOURS.

LONDON, January 4.
An Honourary Companionship of the Order of St. Michael is bestowed upon the Sultan of the Maldives, a group of islands about 400 miles south-west of Ceylon.

Sir P. S. Sinha is appointed a Privy Councillor.

Knighthoods were conferred upon Justice Fletcher of Calcutta, C. H. Setulvad of Bombay University, J. E. Stone, Director of Public Instruction at Madras, W. A. Beardsell of Madras, P. C. Roy, of the Educational Service of Bengal, B. H. Henderson of Assam, G. C. Godfrey the Coal Controller, and Lucas White King.

M. C. Seaton of the India Office gets K.C.B., C. H. Kisch of the India Office a C.B., and the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order goes to the Maharaja of Bikanir.

GENERAL PERSHING'S MESSAGE.

FULL TEXT.

LONDON, January 2.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig publishes an Order of the Day containing a message from General Pershing of the U.S. Army to the committee in charge of the arrangements for the recent "Britain's Day" in the United States. General Pershing said: "The achievements of the British Empire for humanity are too manifold to enumerate briefly. It entered the war to defend the rights of nations and has unhesitatingly given its sons and wealth. It gathered from its loyal Dominions men of the British Empire who carried their victorious eagles over many a bloody field. Steadfast in adversity, wounded with a thousand wounds, Britain's hammer-blows never weakened nor faltered. But for the tenacity of her people, the war would have been lost. Words of praise are inadequate to express our admiration of her gallant troops."

THE KAISER.

LONDON, Jan. 3.
The "Telegraph" learns that an agreement has been reached between the British and Dutch Governments regarding the ex-Kaiser's position.

LATER.

Reuter is informed that in British official circles nothing is known of such an arrangement.

TO FEED EUROPE.

NEW ALLIED COUNCIL.

LONDON, Jan. 4.
A Paris message says it is officially announced that the Allies and the United States have agreed on the necessity to furnish food to the newly liberated, also to neutral and enemy territories. A mixed Entente Council is forming, of which Mr. H. Hoover is to be Director General.

Mr. Hoover in a public statement estimates that Europe requires a billion and a half dollars worth of food before July. The Allies will "propose" that Germany furnish the ships to carry the food for the liberated territories in exchange for permission to get food herself. Germany will also be required to furnish passenger ships for the repatriation of American troops.

Methods are being under consideration by the British authority at Shanghai for the liquidation of enemy properties now in the charge of the Custodian, Mr. Farmer. It is understood the British Legation at Peking will shortly send down a special deputy to supervise over the proceedings.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.

THESE Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with constipation, indigestion or flatulence they will do you good. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

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Compare the work and then compare the prices.
10" size \$140
14" " 160
18" " 180
We guarantee satisfaction and will gladly send machines on approval to responsible parties.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.
4, Des Vaux Road Central,
Telephone 2487.

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"SCOTT'S EMULSION!"

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE IN

\$1.50 Medium Size \$1.50
PER BOT. PER BOT.

THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)

Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

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QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Jewellers, Diamond Merchants, etc.

A Large Assortment of:
XMAS NOVELTIES of all Descriptions.
Call and inspect them.
Agents for:—OMEGA WATCHES.

THE IDEAL TO BE

DISINFECTANT. **IZAL**. OBTAINED AT ALL THE LEADING STORES.

SOLE AGENTS:—

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

use the highest grade of material in their Manufacture.

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General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cash used
Bentley's
A. B. 4th & 5th Editions.
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Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY,
the 8th January, 1919, at 10 a.m.
sharp, at H. M.'s Naval Depot,
Kowloon.

About 6,000 tons LUMP JAPAN
ESE COAL "MIYAO" MINE.

Special conditions will govern the
sale of this Coal which may be
obtained on application to
HUGHES & HOUGH.
By Appointment Auctioneers to the
Admiralty.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1918.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions from Messrs. D. Mac-
DONALD & Co. to sell by Public
Auction,
at their premises Hung-hou,
commencing **FRIDAY**, 10th January
1919, at 10 a.m., continuing on
MONDAY, 13th January, at 10 a.m.
The whole of Valuable Plant,
&c., &c.,
contained thereon.

**Large Galvanized Iron Build-
ings Stock and Machine Tools,**
comprising:—
Lathes, Planing Machine, Screw-
ing Machine, Shaping Machine, Mill-
ing Machine, Slotting Machine, Dried
ing Machines, Cold Sawing Machine,
Weighing Machines, Punching and
Shearing Machines, Blower, Test
Pump, Engines and shafting, Sundry
Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw
Jack, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist
Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Ham-
mer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry
Wooden Patterns, Band and Circular
Saws, Pipe Bending Machine, Pipe
Vices, Coppersmith's Tools, Emer-
gency Cylinders, Water tanks and fit-
tings, Winches, Boilers, Diving Pumps,
Helmets and dresses (New and second
hand), a quantity of Steel Products
including Steel Plates, Angles, Bars,
Railed Steel, Joists, galvanized Steel
Plates, wrought and galvanized Iron
Pipes and Fittings, Brass and Cop-
per Tubes, Munis & Yellow Metal
Sheathing, Metal and Copper Tacks,
&c.

Also
One large galvanized Iron Building
(wood framing)
One small galvanized Iron Shed
(Steel framing)
One Motor Boat 22 by 5' 6" by 3'
feet fitted with 15/20 H.P. heavy duty
Kelvin Kerosene Motor.

And
One 8 H.P. Bolander Crude Oil
Engine direct coupled to dynamo
illustrated on page 25 of Bolander's
catalogue.

The machinery will be put up for
auction on **FRIDAY**, 10th January,
at 10 a.m.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 23, 1918.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON
THURSDAY,
the 8th January, 1919, commencing at
1.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
**USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,**
Comprising:—
HOUSEHOLD LINENS—Single and
Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets,
Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,
Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,
Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.
DRAWNWORK—Bedspreads, Pillow
Cases, Tray Cloths &c., &c.
EMBROIDERIES—Bedspreads, Table
Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.
A few lots of Attache Cases and
Bellow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit
purchasers).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 31, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
the 7th and 8th January, 1919, at
10 a.m., each day at H.M. NAVAL
YARD, and at the Kowloon Depot,
respectively.

OLD AND SURPLUS
Naval and Victualling Stores,
Comprising:—
OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—
One Steam Cutter 23 feet Hull only,
Various Ship and Boat Fittings, Fan
Engines, Fishing Nets, Bamboo Poles,
Canvas Hoses, Coir Hawseers, Paper-
stuffs, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber,
Old Leather, Boats, Oars, Carpets,
Rugs, Blankets, Furniture, Electric
Cable, Old Steel Wire Rope and
Hawseers, Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron
and Steel, Olive Oil, Firewood, &c.

**OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING
STORES:**—Provisions, Seamen's Cloth-
ing, Blankets, Transport Bedding,
Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of
Electro-plated Articles and Table
Linen), Implements, Seamen's Mess
Utensils, Cooperage Articles, Oak
Staves, &c., &c.

The Sale of Old and Surplus Victual-
ling Stores at the Kowloon Depot, will
commence on Wednesday, January 8th,
about 11 a.m.

N. B. The Sale at the Kowloon
Depot on Wednesday 8th January,
will not commence until after com-
pletion of the Sale of Japanese Coal
advertised for the same date at 10
a.m. Sharp.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in the
Catalogues.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the
Admiralty.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1918.

(For account of the concerned.)
ON
THURSDAY,
the 9th January, 1919,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,**
&c., &c.,
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows:—
Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new)
Folding Card and Occasional Tables,
Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Fur-
niture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads,
Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension
Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea Tables,
&c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass
Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet
Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry
Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of
Blackwood Furniture, including large
Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs,
Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures,
Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and
Net, Carpets new and secondhand.

Also
One 12-Bore Hammer Gun by Army
and Navy Store, London, in good
condition.

And
Large Ice Chest suitable for Hotel
and 2 Flans.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 31, 1918.

**NEW FERRIES TO
KOWLOON WEST.**

TIME TABLE.

CENTRAL MARKET (Cable Street)	YAU MATI (Public Square Street)
(For KING'S PARK and HUNGKONG)	
5 a.m. to 9 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
9 p.m. to midnight " 20 "	

FARES:

1st class.....	10 cents
2nd class.....	5 "
3rd class (daytime).....	3 "
after 6 p.m.....	4 "

NEW WESTERN MARKET (Morrison Street) to **YAU MATI (Public Square Street)**
(For YAU MATI STATION, and Road to KOWLOON CITY).

5 a.m. to 9 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
9 p.m. to 11 p.m. " 20 "	

FARES:

1st class.....	10 cents
2nd class.....	7 "
3rd class (daytime).....	4 "
after 6 p.m.....	5 "

EASTERN STREET (West Point) to **SANSHUIPO (Shantung Street)**
(For KOWLOON TONG, CHEUNG SEA WAN, LAICHOK and TAIPO ROAD)

5 a.m. to 10 p.m. Every 30 minutes.	
-------------------------------------	--

FARES:

1st class.....	10 cents
2nd class.....	7 "
3rd class (daytime).....	4 "
after 6 p.m.....	5 "

THE KAU LUNG SEE YEUK KAY FONG FERRY CO. LTD.
31st December, 1918.

**WANT
ADVERTISEMENTS**

25 WORDS' INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 109 The Peak, Six
Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, im-
mediate possession.

Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.
Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1918.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong-pei-chong Road.
HOUSES on Shamoon Canton.
Apply to—
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

TO LET.

EDGEHILL—No. 10, The Peak.
Apply to
**THE HONGKONG LAND
RECLAMATION CO., LTD.**

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.**
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

**Columbia
Dry Batteries**

When Your Engine Stops

When family auto, truck, tractor, or motor
boat chokes up and loses its pull, it is their that
it will not run the possibility of carrying on an extra
mile.

Columbia has the spark of life into
engines, cars, trucks, and tractors. They give
you the very best. Steady, reliable, and without
trouble.

Wherever battery power is needed, Columbia
batteries are the simplest, most reliable, and most
economical. They give you the very best. Steady,
reliable, and without trouble.

Look for the Eagle Trade-Mark. It is a guar-
antee of efficiency and service.

The following are the only dealers in the
territory of Columbia batteries. With
careful selection and details from
national pressing down the
spring and inserting the
wire in the connection is
made.

Dealers—Immediate deliv-
eries can be made. Write for
catalogues and details from
Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai
or direct from us
National Carbon
Company, Inc.
Export Department
Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.
Cable Add: "Carbon Cleveland"

BOLSHEVISTS IN BERLIN?



YOU might think so, but it's not the case. The picture merely re-
presents what we should like to see during these last days of the
sale of St. Andrew's Society War Bond Tickets. FIVE DOLLARS might
bring you TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND. It's a chance of a life time, and
probably the last chance of the kind that Hongkong will offer. Half of the
money goes to War Charities; the rest after paying expenses, goes to you
if you are one of the lucky ones. If you are not lucky, well, you will have
the satisfaction of knowing that you have contributed to a good cause. The
way to be lucky is to BUY TICKETS and BUY THEM NOW.

**ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND TICKETS**

\$5 A TICKET \$5

On sale, till 15th February, at all Banks, Stores, Hotels, and Clubs.

INFLUENZA AND RESEARCH.

A correspondent writes to the
"Times":—"We must fight disease in
the same way as we have fought our
other enemies—namely, with unity of
command. This last outbreak of
influenza has become pandemic—it
has spread almost over the world. We
must pool all our resources if we are
to prevent it coming again with its
relatives—colds, catarrhs, bronchitis,
pneumonia. We have now a number of
organizations conducting research—the
Lister Institute, the Bell Scholarships,
the Medical Research Committee, our
universities, hospitals, tropical schools;
our Allies have similar institutions—the
Pasteur Institute, Paris; the Rockefeller
Institute, New York; the Sanitary
Department of the Ministry of the
Interior, Rome, as well as their
numerous universities. Each is investi-
gating disease, but all are separate; each
is working in its own small sphere
muzzling at little things. I suggest
the formation of an Inter-Allied
Research Council for fighting disease.
It should be given wide powers, with
the following terms of reference:—To
investigate and to co-ordinate investi-
gations into the causation and preven-
tion of disease; and I suggest that
Major-General Sir David Bruce should
be the first chairman, because he has
standing to his credit the record of the
management of Malta fever, sleeping
sickness, tetanus, and trench fever.
Colonel Gorgas, the hero of the
health of the Panama Canal, should
also be approached; Professor Roux, of
Paris; Dr. Nicolle, of Tunis; and others
who surely serve in so good a cause.
Such a council would be a corner-stone
in our Ministry of Health.

"BROOKLYN."

An explosion on the Brooklyn in Yokohama harbour occurred on Dec. 2, at
about 1 p.m. It was later announced
that two men were dead and 34 injured.
All the victims were at once taken
ashore to the U.S. Naval Hospital 15
of the victims being given accommodation
at the General Hospital. Six victims
were in a serious condition at the Naval
Hospital. None of the officers were
hurt. It appears while a number of
bluejackets were engaged in loading a
quantity of coal, an explosion occurred
in a coal bunker, due to the accumu-
lation of gas in the hold.

Dr. Faunderoy and his staff and the
staff of the General Hospital, assisted by
officers and men from the ship, were
busily engaged in rendering first aid,
and during the afternoon a number of
residents called at the Hospital to make
inquiries and to offer aid. Admiral
Rogers was on board the ship at the
time of the explosion, but he was not
harmful. On receipt of the news of the
accident, Captain Yabe, Chief of the
Local Harbour Office and Mr. Yano,
governor of the Water Police Station,
with several police officers and others
hurriedly proceeded to the Brooklyn.
Meanwhile rescue parties were sent to
the ship from the shore, and were en-
gaged with the ship's crew in extricating
the fire that followed the explosion.
No serious damage was done to the ship.
The Brooklyn, under command of Ad-
miral Knight, arrived in port on Dec.
1, from Manila, and was transferred to
Admiral Kitchin. The ship's company
numbers 36 officers and 633, Captain A.
Althouse being in command.

The "Kokusei" reports that among
those injured by the explosion on board
the Brooklyn, six men have died of their
injuries.

GERMANS ASK FOR RE-EMPLOYMENT IN CHINA.

On account of the termination of the
war, we are informed that in addition
to the petition of von Hanneken for
special favours from the Chinese govern-
ment in consideration of his former long
service to China and his old age, some
Germans have also petitioned the
Chinese government in the hope of their
re-employment in the Maritime Customs,
salt administration and the Chinese
postal service.

The reasons given by the petitioners
are that these services belong to the
Republic of China though they are
temporarily placed under foreign
administration and that as the European
war has now been terminated through
Germany's acceptance of the armistice
terms of the Allied Powers and also
militarism is now crushed to the ground
by the new-born democracy in Germany,
there should be no boycott against the
Germans and Austrians in China after
the signing of the peace treaty in
Europe next year.

It is believed that this appeal of the
enemy subjects will not receive the
approval of the Chinese government
authorities who are of the opinion that
China should co-operate with the Allied
Powers in the matter of the re-employ-
ment of Germans and Austrians in this
country especially as power of the em-
ployment of foreigners and Chinese in
the above-mentioned three services is
in the hands of their foreign chiefs who
have already decided not to re-employ
enemy subjects under them, at least for
the present. In the same way like the
liquidation of the German Bank at
Shanghai, there are no industrial and
11 Chinese officials and others are
working for their German friends and
it is believed that unless the enemy
subjects are all repatriated to their own
country, the question of the re-employ-
ment of Germans in the aforesaid three
services of China will give rise to serious
disputes or controversies in future.

THE GIRL WHO SHINES.

A Secret of Feminine Charm.

It has often been remarked that at
any dance or party, the girls with a kind
of young men round them are not those
who are best dressed, or even most
beautiful, but those with a certain
attraction of manner and person for
which it is not always easy to account.
An observant doctor, with long expe-
rience of family practice, said, "The real
secret of feminine attraction runs in the
veins. A woman with a full supply of
healthy red blood needs no beauty; she
has a kind of magnetism in her which
no one can resist."

It is the magnetism of health which
gives this charm to full-blooded womanly
girls; the anemic ones are always thin
and ailing. They look despondent and
are lacking in life and spirit. Yet there
is a remedy within easy reach of these
languid, breathless girls who miss so
much of the joy of life. Nearly all the
woes of the sex are due to poor blood or
impaired blood; and Dr. Williams' pink
pills for pale people have become famous
among women just because they enrich
the blood, and so impart new energy,
a healthy glow of colour in the cheeks,
and a fresh interest in life.

Every woman who wishes to preserve
or to recover her health and attractive-
ness should write to the Dr. Williams'
Medicine Co., 66 Sechenuen Road, Shang-
hai, for a free copy of the valuable little
book "Plain Talks To Women." Dr.
Williams' pink pills are obtainable from
medicine dealers everywhere, also, post
free, one bottle for \$1.00, six for \$5, from
the above address.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, January 5th.
Local Bolsheviks, in conjunction with Russian anarchists, and Budapest revolutionaries, organized a demonstration and fired on the troops, barring the streets. The troops replied killing six and wounding fifteen. The ringleaders have been arrested.

BRITISH SOLVENCY.

LONDON, January 5th.
The revenue for the past nine months was £200,165,393 showing an increase of £108,515,393, as compared with the corresponding period in 1917.
The total expenditure chargeable against revenue during the same period was £204,993,806 as compared with £22,020,435,002.
The interest and other charges on the war debt amounted to £215,410,579 as compared with £144,578,657.

FOOD COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, January 5th.
The Daily Express states that Lord Reading has been appointed High Commissioner for the Re-ventualing of Europe.
A thousand tons of grain and provisions were destroyed by the burning of a granary at Bethnal Green which was used as a shelter for air-raids, accommodating 25,000 persons.

AALAND ISLES.

STOCKHOLM, January 5th.
It is officially announced that Sweden, Finland and Germany have signed an agreement for the demolition of the Aaland Isles fortifications.

GORKY'S IDEAS.

LONDON, January 5th.
An insight into the mentality of the defenders of Bolshevism is given by the Le Journal's Petrograd correspondent, who telegraphs the message of M. Gorky, promoting against Allied intervention, on the ground that the Bolshevik policy of wholesale destruction was necessary in an uncivilized country.
He urges that intellectual people should rise up against those desiring to establish order. He attacks President Wilson "who is directing the struggle against Russia with the object of repressing, above all, the plundering of the country."

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

LONDON, January 5th.
The following is a further list of New Year honours:—
C.O.M.
Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Admiral Sir G. P. Madden.
C.M.G.
Vice-Admiral Sir Gough Calthorp.
Vice-Admiral Sir Montagu Browning.
Vice-Admiral de Robeck.
C.M.G.
Mr. Michael A. C. Pearson, Governor of North Borneo.
Mr. J. T. Pratt, Consul for Gt. Britain at Tsinanai.
ENLIGHTENED BACHELOR.
Mr. Wei Yuk, for many years member of the Hongkong Legislative Council.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, January 3rd.
A Prague message states that the New Year Communist demonstrations in Budapest resulted in street-fighting with machine-guns.
Several were killed and wounded. The troops were driven out from the barracks. The Government buildings are besieged.
VIENNA, January 3rd.
The Czechs have entered Pressburg and cut off communications between Vienna and Budapest.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

PROMISE TO THE PEOPLE.

LONDON, January 5th.
Travelling from Holyhead to Criccieth, the Premier, this morning, had a rousing reception at Carnarvon where he made a speech in Welsh, thanking his constituents. He said that they could rely upon one thing; namely, that he was still in the same place. He was one of the people. (Cheers.) It was for them he worked, and would continue to fight, as long as God gave him health and strength.
The Premier said that the General Election had given Democracy an opportunity, in the present Government, to change the face of the country. Unless the Government did their best to fulfil their promises, he pledged himself that he would not remain at the head of the Government, but would go back to the people for another mandate. (Loud cheers.)

PRESIDENT WILSON.

PARIS, January 2nd.
President and Mrs. Wilson have arrived here.
PARIS, January 2nd.
President Wilson has left for Italy.

PARLIAMENT.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, January 2nd.
The opening of Parliament has been postponed until January 4th.
The Times states that a sweeping reconstruction of the Government is now probable. The Government is expected to be effected by two stages, one, immediately, the second, after the signing of the Peace Treaty.
According to an authoritative statement of views in the highest Unionist quarters, the Prime Minister has not the same freedom of choice as enjoyed in the past, by the head of one party in the Government, but the Unionists repudiate the suggestion that an attempt may be made to secure the Government a re-election of the Unionist predominance in the House of Commons.
It is taken for granted, however, that a considerable proportion of the Ministry will be Unionist.
It is understood that the Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther may not be re-elected Speaker.

(Continued on Page 6.)

FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

Football on Saturday was not up to the usual standard, despite the fact that a shield tie was on the card.

The shield match was a replay between the Royal Engineers, and the Staff and Departments, and, as on the former occasion, the Staff team all but won. On the first occasion they had a golden chance of playing the Navy in the semi-final, on Saturday they had even a better chance, for after leading by a goal, scored in the extra time, a couple of minutes before the end they had to surrender their lead. Thus the teams have to meet a third time, meanwhile the progress of the tournament is delayed.

In a 1st Division United Services League match, the Club and South China Athletic played a goalless draw. Although the Chinese played the neater game, the Club were the more likely scorers, although only Reichelmann, Jennings and Stewart were prominent in the shooting department, the former especially so, when he could elude the attentions of Leung Fuk Tong, who was persistent in his attack on the Hollander. Still the Club centre must have scored had he not found Lau Hing Cheong in goal in such capital form.

In a 2nd Division match, Kowloon disposed of the 88th Co. R.G.A. by two goals scored in the first half.

The matches played were described below:—

HONGKONG SHIELD.

R.E. AND STAFF AND DEPT. DRAW AGAIN.

On the Club ground the Engineers started play in this match in a manner suggesting an easy win. For some while Glennie in the Staff goal was bombarded with shots, and it was surprising how the goal escaped early in the game. Wain by means of a lusty kick relieved the situation for a while, and Ellarby and Street forced play to the R.E. end, where Birch spilt the movement. When the R.E. came back Glennie pounced the ball away, and it was lucky for Townsend he did not get his head to the ball at that moment as he was trying to. Kightly was playing well for the Staff, but it was Sheriff who next gave his forwards a chance. Lawrence put too quick for Kirby, but Lawrence was too quick for the winger and put his forwards in possession, and when Millard received he shot for goal, but Glennie was ready and again punched away. Halftime:—R.E., 0; Staff and Depts., 0.

Early in the second half Sheriff miskicked and gave Millard a chance of scoring for the R.E. but a shot outside was his best. Connell next headed over, and later Millard was clean away and short hard just as Wain rushed across to save. The ball struck Wain in the stomach and he had to retire for a while. After a lot of pressure by the R.E., the Staff had a breakaway, which nearly brought them a goal, Street's shot going a few inches wide. Time was called with the score sheet reading:—R.E., 0; Staff and Depts., 0.

Extra time of 10 minutes each was then started and during the first ten minutes Brown scored for the Staff. Changing ends again the R.E.'s were a goal down, and nearly all were resigned to a R.E. defeat when Connell broke through and equalised just before time, thus snatching a win away from the Staff in the last minute or two.

Result:—R.E., 1; Staff and Depts., 1.
Mr. Loach refereed.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

CLUB AND SOUTH CHINA DRAW.

The Club were all over the Chinese in the first twenty minutes of this game, and Stewart and Jennings contributed the first efforts towards scoring. When the Chinese pulled together they gave the Club backs and halves a lot of running about, but they troubled Hamilton in the Club goal little, or not at all. Black and McCabbin were a pair of strong backs who bottled the Chinese forwards off the ball at every opportunity. Black ran the ball right up the field and centred, but Cheong Wing Hon booted the ball to mid-field. Halftime:—

H.K.F.C., 0; South China Ath., 0.
The Club goal nearly fell soon after the resumption following a free kick, Hamilton just saving from Kwok Po Khan. A fine shot from Reichelmann was well saved by Lau Hing Cheong, who fell across his goal in stopping the ball. Clark wasted two chances, and a succession of shots at the Chinese goal followed, Reichelmann and Jennings contributing these. The Chinese goal keeper was safe and kept his goal intact till the end.

Result:—H.K.F.C., 0; South China Athletic, 0.
Mr. Tucker was the referee.

2ND DIVISION H.K. LEAGUE.

KOWLOON v. 88TH CO. R.G.A.
In this match on the Naval ground, the civilians won the game in the first half, by means of goals scored by Hyder and van Langenberg. Lieut. Jones and Corp. Youll tried hard to bring the score level, but White and Cave defended well for Kowloon, and kept the soldiers from scoring. Result:—Kowloon, 2; 88th Co. R.G.A., 0.

LEAGUE TABLES.

Positions of the teams to date.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.									
CLUB	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.	GOALS	
Navy	3	2	1	1	5	3	5		
H.K.F.C.	4	2	0	1	5	3	5		
R.E.	4	2	0	1	5	3	5		
S. China Ath.	4	2	0	1	5	3	5		
S. China Ath.	4	2	0	1	5	3	5		

HONGKONG LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION.									
CLUB	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.	GOALS	
Navy	4	3	1	0	11	1	8		
H.K.F.C.	4	3	1	0	11	1	8		
R.G.A.	3	1	1	1	3	6	3		
S. China Ath.	4	0	2	2	4	9	2		
R. E.	3	0	1	2	1	8	2		

HONGKONG LEAGUE—2ND DIVISION.									
CLUB	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.	GOALS	
St. Joseph's	7	6	0	1	20	3	13		
Navy Res.	7	4	1	2	30	3	10		
Staff and Dpts.	7	3	1	3	11	5	9		
88th Co.	6	2	3	1	11	6	6		
Kowloon	8	2	5	1	5	26	5		
S. China Ath.	6	1	3	2	7	13	4		
S. China Ath.	4	1	2	1	8	9	3		
University	6	1	5	0	2	20	2		

RIFLE LEAGUE SHOOTING.

FIRST MATCH FOR THE BELLIS SHIELD.

The first match this season for the Bellis Shield, of which the present holders are the Tai Koo Rifle Club, took place on Saturday, in very good atmosphere. There were six teams entered, namely, the holders, the Deodar Rifle Club, The Manchesters, The Police and Police Reserves, the Navy team, and the Defence Corps. Each team meets all the rest, five matches each.

Shooting on the Tai Koo Range on Saturday, the Tai Koo Club was beaten by the Defence Corps, by 61 points. Corporal Grimes made a "possible" (seven bulls) at 200 yards. Pte. Jenkins nearly did it at 600 yards, his penultimate shot being a "magpie".

H.K.D.C.			
	200	500	600
Pte. A. Jenkins	31	32	33
Corpl. C. A. Grimes	35	31	30
* L/Cpl. F. C. Good-			
man	31	30	31
Pte. E. R. Dwyer	29	30	30
Sgt. M. Manuk	29	30	31
Corpl. J. A. Lyon	27	27	31
Sgt. J. O. Mackay	29	29	27
Sgt. A. Leach	28	32	23
Total	238	244	234
* Open sight			

TAIKOO R. CLUB.

	200	500	600
Mr. Dwyer	31	32	29
Mr. Simpson	33	28	30
Mr. Lyle	28	27	31
Mr. Eldridge	30	29	24
Mr. Wallace	35	28	27
Mr. Grimshaw	26	29	24
* Mr. Wells	24	29	21
Mr. Hill	29	26	16
Total	226	227	202
* Open sight			

GOLF.

The following is the draw for the Railway Cup:—
Mrs. Lesak v. Mrs. Morrison, Miss Wilkinson v. Mrs. Crawford, Lady Rees Davies v. Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Adams v. Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Miss Dennison v. Miss J. Rodger, Mrs. Thursfield v. Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Redmond v. Mrs. Goodbar, Mrs. Middleton Smith v. Mrs. McKenny, Mrs. Moore v. Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Dreaper v. Mrs. A. E. Griffin.
Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Montague Harston, Miss M. Rodger, Mrs. J. Taylor, Mrs. Fletcher, and Mrs. E. Griffin, byes.
1st and 2nd rounds to be played by January 24, 3rd round to be played by February 6, 4th round to be played by February 21, and the final round to be played by February 28.

MASS MEETING OF THANKSGIVING.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADDRESSES.

There was a large number of people at the meeting of national thanksgiving at the Theatre Royal last night though there was room for many more in the building. Commodore Gurner, who presided, was supported on the platform by the Bishop of Victoria, and the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, V.H. Copley Moyle, T. P. Robinson and T. W. Pearce, D.D. Special hymns were sung during the meeting, Mr. O. McKennie presiding at the organ.

The following are extracts from the address of the Bishop of Victoria. Speaking with reference to the League of Nations he said:—We are on the eve of the momentary Peace Conference. Surely all Christians should strongly maintain the peace of the world. If something of the kind is not arranged now it may be many centuries before another such opportunity occurs, and if the war does not end and it will be the commonest of more awful wars than even the Christian unity. "Surely the time has come for the comparatively few followers of Christ in this vast continent to close up our ranks for a great forward movement. Mr. Macdonald kindly invited me to preach in his Church to-day, and I confess I felt strongly inclined to do so.

The Pastor of Union Church, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, made a mild sensation by uttering the following opinion of the Colony as a trap for young men:—

He would like to see the Christian public of this place engage in an undertaking on a more modest scale, yet of supreme importance, and though, not easy, still possible if they went at it with a will. What about making our own Colony safe for young life? At present it was not. In his haste he was tempted at times to say that Hongkong was a death trap for young souls. Hongkong has its casualty list, not the one they read with pride, of those who gave their lives at the front for a great cause, but a longer one, unhappily which goes on piling up, which they could only think of with uncombed regret and wonder how far they might be responsible, by things done or undone, for it. He was not making any sweeping charge. No one had better cause than one in his position to know how many a clean and blameless life was lived here as elsewhere. But they could not shut their eyes to facts and the facts included the casualties, numerous enough, and sad enough, well nigh to break one's heart. By those he meant young men who did well till they landed in the East, and there, before long, the process of deterioration set in, which had become a proverb in other parts of the world and whose ravages they could not truthfully deny.

The Colony did not take kindly to the suggestion that they had anything to repent, for when the meetings of the mission of repentance and hope were held, it had rather been their way to point to their contributions, however small, and claim that it must be well for their souls. Well, they had at least cause for reflection, in the fact that it was, those who were sent out here to share life, loss by the change, in steadiness, in sobriety, in purity, and in self-respect. They did not need him to tell them the nature and the tendencies and temptations of life here in the East. But if he was asked how it might be counteracted he could but say he knew no better way than by the Christian community of every special name resolving to raise a franker, stronger Christian testimony. We would do well to drop the air of indifference which so many acquire. Christ's flag was being held too low.

Many men have come here from good surroundings, and associations in their own country, and have found themselves in an atmosphere in which nobody seemed to care. "Haste" was the motto, especially about the things of God. It was the fashion to pour contempt upon any structures of life, to make as light as possible of the ordinances and observances of religion. The meeting terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship "VAN CLOON."

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th Jan., 1919, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns where they will be examined on the 11th January at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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Hongkong, Jan. 5, 1919.

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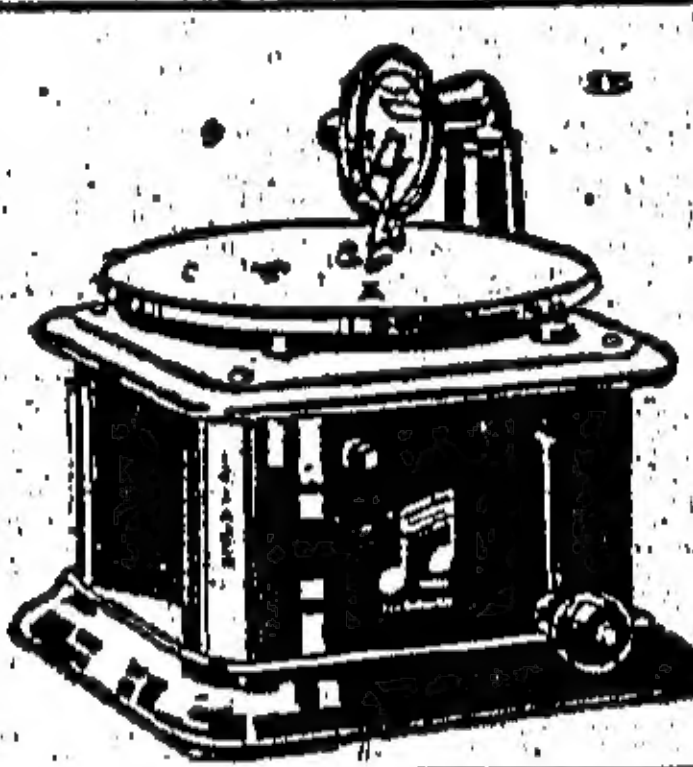
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"NOVARA"	9th March	15th April	22nd April
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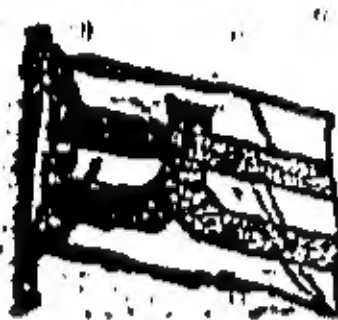
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BUEENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.	INDUS MARU	Wednesday, 15th Jan. at Noon.
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Hongkong, 26th December, 1918.

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Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAPA: BORNIO MARU on or about 25th Jan. on or about 30th Feb.

For JAPAN: BOKUTO MARU on or about 15th Feb. on or about 10th Mar.

BORNIO MARU on or about 15th Feb. on or about 10th Mar.

BOKUTO MARU on or about 15th Feb. on or about 10th Mar.

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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Jan. 7, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Jan. 8, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Jan. 9, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Jan. 10, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Jan. 11, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Jan. 12, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Jan. 13, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Jan. 14, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yantze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	WED. DAY, Jan. 8, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	TAISHANG	THURSDAY, Jan. 9, 11 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta, by the s.s. "Kwaikang" and "Yin" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Van Waerwijck" leaves for Singapore, approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yantze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yantze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila, by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSHAN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description signed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

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EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. Cook's "EAST-ASIAN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing

Sailings and Rates from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

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HONGKONG.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

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AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAITAN — (Capt. A. E. Hodgins) — TUESDAY, 7th Jan. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW & AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near State Pier).

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"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry)

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Via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" January 9th, 1919. "CHINA" February 8th, 1919.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th January.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th February.
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th Feb. from Kobe
SHINYO MARU	22,000	5th March.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, OAHUA, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KING MARU	17,200	Jan. 13th, 1919.
ANYO MARU	18,400	Mar. 18th.
KIPPON MARU	11,000	May 7th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, MANAGER, KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 3374 and 3375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo:

REMARK: ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the 'Quickest Freight Transport' from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS/SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD, General Agents.

Or to BRIS & Co., Canton.

SHIPPING.

MINES.

"We hope that the Ponce Conference will take up the question of mine-sowing and will hold that the promiscuous sowing of mines on the ocean highways is a crime no less heinous than the piratical operations of the submarines. Mines were sown even a few miles from Singapore—in the waters used by Dutch and other neutral shipping. The sole legitimate use of mines is to guard specified areas, and no mine should be capable of floating away from its anchorage to the danger of those who are lawfully entitled to the use of the seas."

SANDAKAN.

The B.N.B. "Herald" of December 10 says: Shipping is steadily increasing in the Ports of Sandakan and the arrivals have for the past 12 months been 340 ships, almost one a day!! It is no unusual sight to see as many as three to five big vessels at anchor or at the wharf. The China Harbours Company's Slipway has been extremely busy during the last few months and we hear that the new 330 h.p. steam tug which is being built there is nearing completion and the launching ceremony will take place early this year.

O.S.K. MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

The O.S.K. Maru service, which used to have Bombay as the port of transshipment, will be converted into a through service altogether, on the completion of the last return trip by the s.s. "Saigon" Maru leaving Bombay in the latter part of the current month. As through steamers, the s.s. "Saigon" Maru and "Ganges" Maru were to leave Kobe in the first decade of this month, and the s.s. "Nanking" Maru and "Luzon" Maru have been scheduled for January and February respectively. The Italian service, maintained by the same Company, also having Bombay as the transshipment port, however, will be left unchanged for some time to come, and the s.s. "Shokwa" Maru was to leave Bombay on the 7th inst.

THE BLOCKADE.

In the whole of the blockade of Germany, Britain did not sink a single neutral ship or sacrifice a single neutral life. The blockade was thorough. It stopped all trade with our enemy. Neutral ships have a right to trade with the enemy if his ports are open. America contended that right because the power of the British Navy kept all the Allied ports open. She would, in the early stages of the war, have exercised the same right to trade with Germany if the German fleet had been able to keep German ports open. The German reply to the British blockade was to sink every ship that her submarines could sight, paying no heed to the sacrifice of neutral and non-combatant lives; and it there be anyone who fails to see the fundamental difference between British and German methods he is past arguing with.

O.S.K. EUROPEAN SERVICE.

To inaugurate its European service the Osaka Shosen Kaisha dispatched the "Alai-maru" from Yokohama to London on December 9th. Whether its application for membership of the London Conference is granted or not, it is reported that the steamship company has decided to maintain this new service regularly. For the time being one vessel will be despatched a month, but the company contemplates increasing the number of ships as shipments increase. In the middle of next month the "Borneo-maru" will sail as the second vessel. It is believed that the new service of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will considerably affect the interests of the members of the London Conference, especially of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. According to Mr. Kakuji Iikura, Director of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, there is no prospect of his company's application for membership of the London Conference being favourably entertained. He says that the company is fully prepared to put up the keenest competition against rivals.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The 55th report to the shareholders of the N.Y.K. says: The Directors submit to you the annexed statement of the assets and liabilities for the term ending the 30th September, 1918.

The net profit, after providing for the depreciation of the fleet, insurance and ships' structural repair funds and war taxes, amounts to Yen 50,391,467.72, including Yen 1,008,026.48 brought forward from the last account. The Directors now propose that this surplus be appropriated as follows:

Legal reserve fund	Yen 2,685,000
Special reserve for war risk and depreciation of vessels to be built and purchased	20,000,000
Special reserve	1,000,000
Dividend equalization fund	5,500,000
Directors' and auditors' fees	800,000
Dividend (10% per annum)	2,332,210
Extra dividend (50% per annum)	15,161,000
Fund for the training, protection and encouragement of seamen	1,000,000
Reserve fund	2,500,000

Yen 62,059,957 leaving a balance of Yen 1,009,547.72 to be carried forward to next account. The fleet now numbers 97 ships.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

(Continued from Page 5.)

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

BOLSHEVICS BUSY.

Information gathered in Russian quarters by Reuter shows that the organization to combat and overthrow Bolshevism is the most important anti-Bolshevik body in the Government of Omsk, under Admiral Koltchak, which is daily being strengthened by receiving the support of the Siberian population and Cossack troops, irrespective of party, and the Government of North Caucasus, where M. Bazonoff is directing foreign affairs. It is hoped that they will soon combine. The Russian *Chergo d'Affaires* in London daily communicates with Omsk and Archangel, and a regular telegraphic service will shortly be established with the headquarters of General Denikin's Army, which was formerly under General Alexieff, and is a thoroughly efficient force of 100,000, including many of General Alexieff's officers in the ranks. The headquarters is within six hours of the Allied Fleet in the Black Sea.

PANIC AT RIGA.

COPENHAGEN, January 1st. A telegram from Berlin states that there is panic at Riga on account of the advance of the Bolshevists who are less than 20 miles distant. It is stated that the Russian Fleet will attempt to depart from Kronstadt to meet the British warships in the Baltic. The dreadnoughts *Poltava* and *Sevastopol* and some of the cruisers, manned by Lithuanians and Estonians, had already sailed, but were shelled from the Finnish coast and returned to Kronstadt. A French squadron of two cruisers and three destroyers passed the Skaw on its way to the Baltic.

Continued and determined efforts by the Russian Bolshevist Government to spread Bolshevism outside Russia are shown by the speech of M. Radok at the Central Congress of Soviets in Berlin. M. Radok declared that the German Government had rejected the offer of two train loads of breadstuffs. Nevertheless, Russia is willing to share the little they had with the German proletariat. He ridiculed the idea that the *Entente* is sending troops further into Russia, because they will become infected with Bolshevism. M. Radok declared that the Russian workmen are ready to fight with their German comrades on the Rhine against "British capitalism."

He finally proposed a world Soviet Congress in Berlin to negotiate a world peace. A SWISS PROTEST.

BENE, JANUARY 1ST.

The Swiss Government has telegraphed to the Russian Soviet Government protesting against their refusal to permit the Swiss Legation to leave Russia.

TWO NEW EARLS.

LONDON, JANUARY 2ND.

It is authoritatively stated that Earldoms will be conferred on Admiral Sir David Beatty and Sir Douglas Haig when the war is definitely ended.

TREACHERY IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, January 1st. Three Dutch telegraph operators have been arrested on a charge of transmitting, to Germany, official telegrams from the Legations of the Allies at The Hague to their respective Governments.

CIVILIAN AVIATION.

LONDON, JANUARY 1ST.

An official of the Air Ministry states that two Air Force officers are going to India in order to survey a further chain of landing grounds *via* Burma, Siam, Sumatra, etc., to the northern territories of Australia. The giant Handley Page machine will be ready for flight by the time the organization is completed.

"NEWS IS PROPERTY."

New York, January 2nd. The action of the Associated Press to restrain the International News Service from publishing news gathered by the Associated Press has resulted in the decision, by the Supreme Court, that news, even if not copyrighted, is property. The decision is important to newspapers, since it guarantees news collected by them from piracy.

WAR PRISONERS.

SEARCH FOR "MISSING."

LONDON, January 3rd. It is officially estimated that there were 24,000 British war-prisoners in Germany on December 31st, of which 5,000 have been released and are proceeding to Holland. A further 8,000 are expected to reach Holland in a few days, and 7,000 are being repatriated this week *via* the Baltic port.

The remainder are being transferred to the Concentration Camp at Wahn, which is under British supervision. In view of the enquiries from friends of the missing men, it is officially stated that a man is posted missing only after the failure of all possible enquiries by regimental and hospital officers.

The returned war-prisoners are being systematically examined regarding the fate of their comrades. There is no reliable evidence of the existence of secret enemy prison camps. Enquiries are made in all the hospitals and all the battlefields are being systematically searched.

The British representatives have been instructed to investigate working camps, mines, etc., where prisoners might be found.

The enemy Governments will be required to account for every British war-prisoner. No case of a prisoner's identity being untraceable owing to loss of memory has yet been found, but this possibility will be kept in view.

The inevitable fate of considerable numbers of men will never be known, but no step to trace them will be omitted.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SITUATION IN POLAND.

AMSTERDAM, JANUARY 1ST.

It is significant that German newspapers are urging that more troops be sent to Posen, confirming the impression that Germany is determined to hold on to the town.

LONDON, January 1st. The latest news of the situation at Posen received *via* Berlin is that the Poles stormed the artillery stores and distributed rifles and hand grenades, captured the railway station, occupied the railway to the frontier of the Province of Posen, and surrounded and bombarded the barracks, owing to the garrison refusing to surrender.

It is believed that M. Paderewski is directing the attack. 300 were killed. It is estimated that 300 were killed.

RUMOURED WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

COPENHAGEN, JANUARY 2ND.

A telegram from Berlin states that Herr Noke has ordered the Fifth German Division to meet the advancing Poles who crossed the frontier at Skalmierow. It is reported that the Poles occupied Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. It is rumoured that the Polish Government at Warsaw has ordered mobilisation throughout the whole of Poland. The Bolshevist movement is spreading in Upper Silesia. Terrorism raging in all the mines.

LONDON, January 1st. The *Times* correspondent at Warsaw states that at the Conference of Polish and German delegates in Lithuania on December 18th, the Poles demanded permission to organize their militia against the advancing Bolshevists. The Germans refused and said that the formation of militia was to keep internal order only, and their request would be permissible if each militiaman signed a written undertaking not to fight the Soviet Forces. The Germans added that Vilna and Minsk would be handed over to the Bolshevists when evacuated by the Germans. The Ukrainians Bolshevists began to bombard Lemberg, which is invested on three sides and the enemy is advancing on Grodek from the South.

GERMANS COMPLAIN.

COPENHAGEN, January 1st. The Berlin Press Agency is active, alleging Polish excesses at Posen. The newspaper *Ashtaria Blat* asserts that there were few pogroms there on Sunday, the mob plundering houses in two streets, and killing and wounding many Jews.

Thirty dead were counted and the synagogue was destroyed.

COPENHAGEN, January 3rd. A telegram from Berlin states that German troops have evacuated Riga in view of the superiority of the approaching Bolshevist Army.

BRITISH BANKS.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORTS NO TIGHTNESS.

LONDON, January 1st. The annual report of the London Bankers' Clearing House says that the total turn-over in 1918 was £21,185 millions, an increase of £2,078 millions as compared with 1917, and an increase of £4,761 millions on the pre-war record year—1913.

The increase was due to heavy Government borrowing, and to disbursements, also the increased prices of commodities. In spite of the daily movement of large sums, owing to constant purchases of war securities, and rapid disbursements by the Government, the money market has been under such control that there has not been any indication of stringency, and the rates scarcely fluctuated.

Trade requirements were met without disturbance, and the money market rarely needed to resort to the Bank of England for borrowing purposes.

DEATH OF FLYING HERO.

LONDON, January 2nd. Lieut. W. L. Robinson the old Bishop Cotton's School boy, who was the first to destroy a Zeppelin invader, died at Harrow from influenza. He returned from captivity in Germany on December 14th.

Relatives of the late Lieut. W. L. Robinson state that he was haunted with the delirium of the brutalities he experienced during his imprisonments in Germany.

He constantly shrieked to be protected from "Dioneyer." Relatives declare that the airman returned a physical wreck and was therefore an easy victim to influenza.

TEA.

LONDON, January 3rd. The stocks of tea in the United Kingdom amounted to 138 million pounds on November 30th as compared with 87 million on November 30th, 1917. The Food Ministry is allowing a million pounds to be auctioned next week, subject to the issue of export licences.

It appears that the United States, where there are large stocks of tea, has already supplied the needs of Scandinavia.

The demand at home is at present slow, but a revival is anticipated when the prices are reduced.

THE OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

LONDON, January 2nd. The *Times* Correspondent at Cologne states that Marshal Foch has granted the request of the German Delegation to suspend the prohibition of intercourse between the occupied territory and the remainder of Germany.

It was arranged that the German Government should furnish the occupied zone with fuel and machinery, and the Allies would supply the interior of Germany with certain raw materials in order to prevent unemployment.

The British Military Governor of Cologne announces that the importation of foodstuffs, raw materials, and certain manufactured articles from the rest of Germany into the British zone would be permitted from January 1st.

(Continued on Page 10.)

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE MURDER OF SERGEANT LINFIELD.

CONTINUED PROSPERITY OF THE UNDERTAKING.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Supreme Court this morning the hearing began of the case in which Sarulha Khun, an Indian constable of the Naval Yard Police, was charged with the wilful murder of Sergeant Linfield of the same force at the Kowloon Naval Yard on the night of November 18 last.

His Worship was accompanied on the bench by Dr. Tanning, Chief Justice of Formosa and an associate judge who are passing through Hongkong. When charged, the accused who was defended by Mr. Bellies (instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood) pleaded "not guilty" and claimed to be tried.

The following composed the jury: Messrs. W. J. Wilkinson (foreman), C. U. de Silva, S. M. Charn, C. F. de Carvalho, A. E. d'Arcy, D. F. U. Lopes and H. R. Barlow.

Mr. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) outlining the case for the prosecution said the accused was charged with the wilful murder of Sgt. Harry Linfield of the Naval Yard Police at the Kowloon Naval Yard on the night of Nov. 18 last. Counsel said the evidence in this case was circumstantial as there was no one who saw the actual murder, but said counsel they had evidence of facts leading up to the murder and also the statements made by the accused immediately after his arrest and also at the Police Station. Accused in his statement said that at the time he was not in his proper senses and did not know what he was doing, but said counsel, he must prove himself to be insane. The deceased was the only European on duty that night and was at the main gate with the accused who was on what was known as the No. 1 and 3 boat. Indian Sgt. No. 76 was on duty with Sgt. Linfield and his duty was to visit the various sentries from time to time and he would tell the court that he had made several rounds from 6 o'clock. At 11 p.m. on instructions received from Sgt. Linfield, the Indian Sgt. went on another visiting round. When near the cashiers, he heard a shot and returning to the main gate found both Sgt. Linfield and the accused were not at their post. He went to the latrine and finding no one there, he went to the Sergeant's office and saw that the accused's rifle and handkerchief with 50 rounds of ammunition were missing. He did not see anyone in the office.

Continuing, Counsel said Sgt. George who was in charge of the Police at the Kowloon Naval Yard would say that he heard a shot and going to the verandah of his quarters, he saw a man running past the house and then collapsed. Running out, he went up to the body and saw that it was Sgt. Linfield. Sgt. George spoke to him but received no reply and on further examination found that he was dead. A French officer of the "Angus" which was in the basin, would also testify to having heard a shot and to seeing a man running.

Sgt. George took charge and then phoned to Commander Myburgh and on his command the accused was made for intervals and eventually the search party traced them to the coal sheds which were all searched from top to bottom. Coming to sheds Nos. 18 and 19 they found the accused on the roof. Indian Sgt. Maj. Kairdeen on the command of Commander Myburgh ordered the accused to come down. Kairdeen asked the accused if he knew him and he (accused) replied that he knew he was the Sgt. Major. The Sgt. Major then told the accused to come down and not to make more trouble saying: "If you have any grievance, you should have reported to the Inspector instead of making all this trouble." The accused replied that he was not a bad man, but had been subjected to very unjust treatment, reports had been made about the Commander from outside against him and instead of making enquiries the latter had sent them to the newspapers for publication, but said counsel, Commander Myburgh would deny that. Eventually, after much argument, the accused came down and surrendered himself; he had with him the rifle and handkerchief which were missing from the office. The accused was placed under arrest and taken to the police station where after being cautioned in the usual way, he said: "I shot the sergeant and then took the rifle to the cashiers to defend myself."

As the Police Court said counsel, the accused denied that he had said anything about the letters and said he heard a shot and was told by Sergeant Linfield to run. He ran because he thought his life was in danger. Corroborative evidence was then entered into.

THE CASE PROCEEDING.

BILLIARDS.

PALACE HOTEL HANDICAP. A very moderate game took place on Saturday night in the semi-final of the Handicap. Mr. H. T. Mawley (over 30) met Mr. J. Gibson (over 25), the former winning quite easily. Mr. J. Gibson was right of colour. The scores were: Mawley, 150; Gibson, 115. The final will take place on Wednesday night. Goodwin, Manchester Bgt. and Mr. E. Gomariz will play in the semi-final game commencing at 9 p.m. The final will take place on Friday next.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. kindly offer a cup for the highest break.

GROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to a cold. Don't wait until it is too late. Get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO., LTD.

CONTINUED PROSPERITY OF THE UNDERTAKING.

The annual general meeting of the members of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., was held on November 21, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart., presiding. The secretary (Mr. E. A. Smith-Rose) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman said: Ladies and gentlemen, in presenting to you the profits and loss account and balance sheet of this company for the year ended December 31, 1917, I propose to deal firstly with the figures upon the debit side. The item of interest on loans, £65,970 3s. 1d., arose almost entirely from the debt by the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., which I have expounded to you—(Hear, hear)—but I must repeat what I have already stated, that the burdens of taxation are now so great and so constantly increasing in all countries as to render it improbable that any much greater sum than that distributed during the current year will be available for dividend purposes. Nevertheless, the great growth in the use of all petroleum products leads us to hope that after the war, when we recover our full liberty of producing, shipping, and marketing (which is hampered in a thousand ways during the war), our shareholders will reap in full measure the reward of their enterprise and industry. I formally move the adoption of the report and accounts. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. W. A. Deterring: I beg to second the resolution.

The motion was at once unanimously agreed to.

Mr. James Murray: I have much pleasure in proposing: "That the remuneration of the company's auditors, Messrs. Turquand Youngs and Co. be increased to £380 a year, such increased remuneration to apply to the current year."

Mr. Hume: I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen, that concludes the business before the meeting.

Sir Fortescue Flannery, Bart., M.P.: Except, Sir Marcus, if you will bear with the shareholders for a very few moments more. I feel certain that we should not like to separate without according formally our appreciation of the work which you and your co-directors have done and our thanks to you for the very successful result of your work. (Hear, hear.) This meeting is rather later than usual; we generally have our meeting in the summer; but we understand that the reason for the delay was the difficulty in getting arrangements fixed with the Government auditors and people of that kind. The delay, however, has not been to the disadvantage of the shareholders, for what is the position in which we find ourselves? We have had the number of our shares largely increased, yet, extraordinary to say, the public appreciation of the value of those shares as shown by the Stock Exchange quotations, has not been seriously affected, and therefore, more or less, those shares are a free gift and an increase of the wealth

of each individual shareholder. We are all glad that that should be so, and I feel that we should like to express that in our thanks to the board of directors. Then, there is one point in the concluding part of your speech, Sir Marcus, which I think is very encouraging, and that is that we may look forward to the future, after this unhappy war is victoriously brought to an end, for continued prosperity. (Hear, hear.) Personally, having a good deal to do with oil matters, I entirely endorse what you have stated to the shareholders. I feel certain that the use of oil for the purpose of every kind of production of power, and particularly at sea, will increase "by leaps and bounds."

Our American cousins have shown that they think so, for within the last few days no fewer than 38 new ships have been ordered to be built in America which will be propelled by oil engines as distinguished from coal engines. That is the future, largely pioneered by this company and by a sister company which was promoted by our chairman. It is becoming recognised by shipowners that oil engines for propulsion are the machinery of the future for navigation, and therefore, looking at that point and at various other points, I feel quite hopeful that the value of our shares will be maintained by the continued and even increased prosperity of the oil trade, and particularly of the "Shell" Company. Therefore, Sir, I ask your leave to move, on behalf of all my fellow-shareholders—and I do so because I am one of the original shareholders of this company—that the very cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman and the board of directors for their successful efforts in the interests of the company. (Cheers.)

Mr. E. T. Delmege: I have very much pleasure in seconding the resolution. I consider that the balance sheet, which you have presented to us, is a most magnificent one—to say nothing of the very handsome carry-forward to next year. With that carry-forward I trust that the prosperity of the company will be continued. As my friend, Sir Fortescue Flannery, has said, I am sure we are very much indebted to you, Sir, especially, and to the directors for the able manner in which you have conducted the affairs of the company. (Cheers.)

The vote was unanimously accorded.

The Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I have to return to our sincere thanks for the vote which you have passed. It would be very ungrateful if I did not refer to the immense services of my friend, Mr. Deterring. (Hear, hear.) It is impossible to overstate what he has done for this company, for the oil trade, and for British national interests. (Cheers.) I again thank you for your vote.

The proceedings then terminated.

will be more fully realised when I tell you that, from our companies throughout the world no less than 1,050 of the men of the staffs have now joined the British Army and that of the United States, including a contingent of 100 men from our Australian Colonies. For many years it has been my pleasant task to assure you of continued prosperity of the business. (Hear, hear.) I am permitted to tell you that the profits for 1918 promise to largely exceed those which I have expounded to you—(Hear, hear)—but I must repeat what I have already stated, that the burdens of taxation are now so great and so constantly increasing in all countries as to render it improbable that any much greater sum than that distributed during the current year will be available for dividend purposes. Nevertheless, the great growth in the use of all petroleum products leads us to hope that after the war, when we recover our full liberty of producing, shipping, and marketing (which is hampered in a thousand ways during the war), our shareholders will reap in full measure the reward of their enterprise and industry. I formally move the adoption of the report and accounts. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. W. A. Deterring: I beg to second the resolution.

The motion was at once unanimously agreed to.

Mr. James Murray: I have much pleasure in proposing: "That the remuneration of the company's auditors, Messrs. Turquand Youngs and Co. be increased to £380 a year, such increased remuneration to apply to the current year."

Mr. Hume: I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen, that concludes the business before the meeting.

Sir Fortescue Flannery, Bart., M.P.: Except, Sir Marcus, if you will bear with the shareholders for a very few moments more. I feel certain that we should not like to separate without according formally our appreciation of the work which you and your co-directors have done and our thanks to you for the very successful result of your work. (Hear, hear.) This meeting is rather later than usual; we generally have our meeting in the summer; but we understand that the reason for the delay was the difficulty in getting arrangements fixed with the Government auditors and people of that kind. The delay, however, has not been to the disadvantage of the shareholders, for what is the position in which we find ourselves? We have had the number of our shares largely increased, yet, extraordinary to say, the public appreciation of the value of those shares as shown by the Stock Exchange quotations, has not been seriously affected, and therefore, more or less, those shares are a free gift and an increase of the wealth

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The vote was unanimously accorded.

The Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I have to return to our sincere thanks for the vote which you have passed. It would be very ungrateful if I did not refer to the immense services of my friend, Mr. Deterring. (Hear, hear.) It is impossible to overstate what he has done for this company, for the oil trade, and for British national interests. (Cheers.) I again thank you for your vote.

The proceedings then terminated.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE "BRADLEY" CUP.

The Challenge round of the Military tournament for the Championship, open to all ranks except officers, has been held and will be played on the Tennis Court at Brompton Road, Brompton, on Tuesday, January 7, commencing at 2.30 p.m. between Capt. R. Townsend, R.E. (holder) and Capt. W. G. Blumfield, R.E. (challenger).

Miss Vanille has kindly consented to present the prizes won in the tournament at the conclusion of play.

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP. The Ladies' Lawn Tennis championship, open to all lady players of the Colony, was inaugurated a year ago and was won by Miss Wilkinson.

On Saturday at the Ladies' Recreation Club, the title for the second year was played for between Mrs. Armstrong, who had won through against all comers to the position of challenger, and Miss Wilkinson, the holder. The match was played on grass under ideal conditions, and before a large number of spectators which included H. R. Major Gen. Vintiv and Mr. Justice Gompertz. From the opening stroke to the end both ladies played a keen and fearless game and gave the look-out a really fine exhibition of lawn tennis. The sets went 6-2, 6-3 to Mrs. Armstrong, but no-one could say that issue was certain until the final stroke had been played. To those who knew their play no higher prize can be given than to state that both players finished the match with heightened tennis reputations. After the end of the same championship cup was handed to Mrs. Armstrong by Mrs. Ram, the President of the Ladies' Recreation Club.

DEATH OF MR. J. S. DOBIE.

Considerable sorrow was manifested yesterday evening when the news was received that Mr. J. Somerville Dobie, the well-known stock broker, had died at the Peak Hospital that morning.

Mr. Dobie had been under treatment there for two or three weeks. He was a Scotsman, and had served through the South African war. From South Africa he came to China for the Chinese Engineering Company, Ltd. Later he was for some time acting secretary of the Hongkong Club. Before this he joined the well-known stock broker firm of Messrs. Verrill and Smyth. Some months ago he started in business under his own name. In the general life of the Colony he took a great interest. He was a member of the Hongkong Tennis Club ("D" County), and at the outbreak of the war his services were utilized in a confidential capacity in the Provost Marshal's Department in the Military Headquarters here, and was so employed for a considerable time in connection with the Prisoners of War, rendering great help to the military authorities. The funeral, which is taking place this afternoon, is only 48 years of age. He leaves a widow to whom the greatest sympathy is extended.

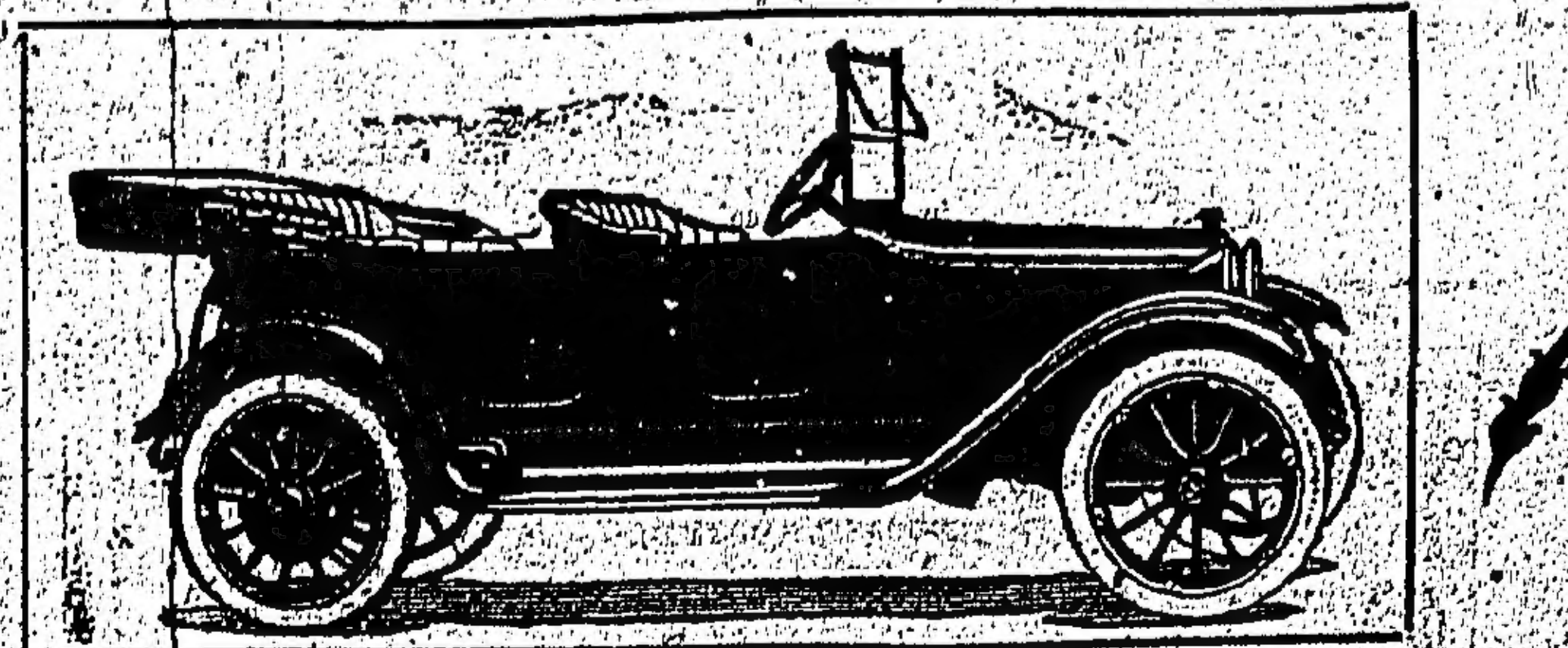
DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

WE HAVE CONCENTRATED ON ONE CAR AND ONE CAR ONLY, IN A DETERMINATION TO MAKE IT AS GOOD AS A CAR CAN BE MADE FOR EVERY PART AND EVERY PROCESS THAT ENTERS INTO IT. WE HAVE PERSONALLY ESTABLISHED A STANDARD, THE WORK DONE AND THE MATERIALS USED IN EACH PART AND EACH PROCESS, IN EVERY CAR, MUST CONFORM TO THAT STANDARD. DODGE BROTHERS WILL ALWAYS GIVE TO THEIR CAR THAT OVER CARE WHICH THE PUBLIC EXPECTS OF THEM.

PEOPLE HAVE IMPLICIT FAITH IN THE INTEGRITY OF DODGE BROTHERS' MANUFACTURING METHODS. BECAUSE OF THE NAME IT BEARS, YOU MAY BE SURE THAT THE PRINCIPLE BEHIND THE CAR WILL NEVER BE CHANGED A HAIR'S BREADTH & DODGE BROTHERS HAVE ONLY ONE IDEA IN THE UPBUILDING OF THEIR BUSINESS. THAT IS TO BUILD IT SO SOUNDLY AND SO WELL THAT THE GOODWILL WHICH THEY HAVE WON WILL GROW AND ENDURE FOREVER.



ITS STABILITY IS BUT A REFLECTION OF THE INSTITUTION ITSELF.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

81, George's Buildings, HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Mr. Chauncey D. Snow, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has published in "Commerce Reports" an article on the value of foreign languages in increasing the export business of the United States. The Bureau receives and welcomes the views of thoughtful citizens on the subject. By many who have forwarded their opinions the knowledge of foreign languages is considered the backbone of all preparation for foreign business and some have gone so far as to suggest that, where instruction is lacking in schools and colleges, it be furnished along with the textbooks by the Federal Government.

Much of Mr. Snow's article is based on a report issued by the British Government of an investigation by a committee named in 1916 to consider the position of foreign language study in the British educational system and the value of it in foreign trade. On this point the report says—

"The evidence seems conclusive as to the need of foreign languages in business, especially under the new conditions which may be expected to prevail after the war. So large is the part of our industrial product abroad, so great is our capital investment in foreign countries, so universal is our carrying trade, so extensive are our financial transactions and influence and the power of our credit, that any impediment to our success will react not only on those firms directly interested in foreign markets but also on the prosperity of the whole country."

"Our foreign trade does not comprise the whole of our activities, but the whole of our activities depends upon it. In a great part of our foreign trade a knowledge of languages, a knowledge of foreign countries and of foreign peoples, will be directly and abundantly remunerative."

The English committee sent a questionnaire to 1,000 firms represented in the foreign trade of Great Britain and

the replies generally indicated not only the value but the necessity of a knowledge of foreign languages. Some of the replies showed, for instance, that the South American business of English firms had been transacted through German before the war because of the failure of the English to learn Spanish.

English is acknowledged, even by German writers, to be the foremost language of the trade of the world; but it is pointed out by English traders and all others that there are special advantages in knowing not only the language but the literature and customs of people whose business is sought.

That portion of the English report which deals with the relative importance of the European languages places French first, by reason of the significance of its people in the development of modern civilization, by the intrinsic value of its literature, by its contribution to the valid learning of our times and by its practical use in commercial and other national intercourse. German is acknowledged to be "perhaps the first language from the point of information—particularly in the field of research." The other European languages mentioned are Spanish, Italian and Russian.

Concerning the value of German after the war the English report says—

"After the war the importance of German must correspond with the importance of Germany. If Germany after the war is still enterprising, industrious, highly organized, formidable, we cannot afford to neglect it or ignore it; we cannot leave any of its activities unattended. A democracy cannot afford to be ignorant."

"We may indicate one point in particular which is likely to be of importance at the end of the war. It will be impossible to oust the use of German in commerce, even for our own purposes at home, apart from any question of competition in neutral countries."

"This is only one of many considerations which lead us to the conclusion that it is of essential importance to the nation that the study of the German language should be maintained."

"Mr. Snow calls the attention of American business-men to the conclusion of the English committee's report, which recommends, for all centres of manufacture for foreign trade the establishment

of institutes of languages; that business-men encourage the study of foreign languages by those members of their staffs who have shown good business ability; that in foreign commerce more use be made of women now proceeding from schools and colleges with an adequate knowledge of foreign tongues; and that business-men bring to the knowledge of school authorities from time to time the opportunities open to students who have special aptitude for foreign languages."

INDIAN PIG-IRON FOR JAPAN.

Some time before the export of iron and steel from India was prohibited following the outbreak of war, the Kawasaki Dockyard and Messrs. Suzuki and Co. made large contracts with the Tata Steelworks of India. In view of the armistice it is said that imports will soon begin to arrive in Japan. The contract of the Kawasaki Dockyard extends over five years, covering 175,000 tons, of which 35,000 tons are to be taken delivery of during this year. Prices are said to be 48 per ton ex-foundry for 1919, 48 for 1920, and 44 for 1921. The quantity to be imported by Messrs. Suzuki during this year is put at 30,000 tons.

"MONEY TRUSTS."

Approval of banking amalgamations in England has, in some instances, been given with a fear of the possible creation of "money trusts." This phase of the movement towards consolidation of the banking forces of the United Kingdom was not overlooked by the Treasury committee, which in its report declared, inter alia, that there was at present "no idea of a money trust," but that it was "not altogether impossible that circumstances might produce something approaching to it at a comparatively early date."

For that and other reasons the committee recommended legislation to require that approval of the Government be obtained before any further arrangements in Great Britain may be effected. Subsequently the unification of Lloyd's Bank and three other institutions was sanctioned, and when the scheme of consolidation was submitted to shareholders the deputy chairman (Mr. J. W. B. Pearce) had a tilt at what he declared to be nothing more than a "catch phrase."

"It was true," he admitted, that deposit balances of inhabitants of the country were in the hands of comparatively few banks, but that did not constitute a trust. The essence of a trust was absent. The bank could not force one of its depositors to keep a single sixpence with it unless he were content and willing to do so. If he were not content he could and would remove the whole of his account. The funds were not in the hands of the banks from any reasons of force majeure, nor had the banks any control over them other than as safe depositaries. As for competition, it was never greater. Therefore, he added, was it not time either that the cry of "money trust" should be dropped or arguments brought forward to show that it had any meaning?

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the replies generally indicated not only the value but the necessity of a knowledge of foreign languages. Some of the replies showed, for instance, that the South American business of English firms had been transacted through German before the war because of the failure of the English to learn Spanish.

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INTIMATIONS.

PEARL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.15 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

Saturdays only—Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

Sundays only—Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS, EXTRA CARS.
1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

(Continued from Page 8.)

PEACE CONFERENCE.

NO LABOUR DELEGATE.

LONDON, January 1st.
It is officially announced that the British Delegates to the Peace Conference at Versailles will include the Premier, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, Viscount Hardinge, the permanent Head of the Foreign Office, Sir William Tyrrell, Senior Clerk of the Foreign Office, Sir Louis Mallet, Sir Emma W. Howard, Sir Ralph Parry, and Sir Eyre Crowe, with their staffs.

The majority of the Delegates leave Charing Cross on January 4th for France, but the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law will not leave until about the middle of next week.

DOMINION DELEGATES.

LONDON, January 2nd.
It is understood that the Dominions will be represented at the Peace Conference by General Borden, Sir Robert Borden, and Mr. W. M. Hughes; also that the Air Board will be strongly represented in Paris, owing to the fact that the questions relating to freedom of air will be discussed.

OPENS ON JANUARY 13.

It is expected that the Peace Conference will commence on January 13th.

With regard to the earlier cables mentioning the British Delegates to the Peace Conference, it is advisable to impress that the Conference is an Inter-Allied one, at which the Premier, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Bonar Law will represent the Government, while the officials and representatives of the various countries, will be advised on matters relating to the various countries of which they have special knowledge and experience.

FRANCE'S PRIOR CLAIM.

PARIS, January 2nd.
Representative Ribot, view on the 2nd January question was expressed by Mr. Ribot, ex-Premier and ex-Minister of Finance, in an interview with an Associated Press correspondent.

M. Ribot continued that the financial situation of all the Entente Nations must be ultimately adjusted, and that regard to each one's efforts and sacrifices, taking into account their respective resources and the ability to pay.

The man-power losses must be reckoned in estimating the sacrifices, alongside the outlays in money and the damages sustained.

The enemy Powers must pay according to their resources, a share of the Entente's expenditure over and above invasion damages.

M. Ribot submitted that France had been the principal on the battlefield, and had furnished the greatest effort, and had suffered the heaviest losses in proportion to her population.

France was therefore entitled to priority for considerable indemnity against Germany which, however, ought not to be so big as to place the German people in a sort of prolonged servitude.

Germany would be only able to pay the amount properly chargeable, if she were not entirely deprived of her Foreign trade.

She must have raw materials and export facilities, otherwise the population would emigrate and industrial languish, so that she would be unable to meet her home, much less Allied, obligations.

BRITISH SECRET SERVICE.

SMART WORK.

LONDON, January 2nd.
The whole story of the wonderful work of the British Secret Service during the war cannot yet be told, and probably never will be told, but the curtain has been lifted partially by Brigadier-General G. Cockrell, Director of Special Intelligence, in a farewell message to his staff.

He shows that not fewer than 6,000 persons were employed in counter-espionage, cable and postal censorship, etc. The detention of enemy spies was the principal business, and he says that in most cases the arrest of a spy follows quickly on his entry into the country.

The department was the chief agency in preventing the leakage of naval and military information. He mentions the success of the Department in connection with the withdrawal from Gallipoli, the construction of tanks, the preparations for the Cambrai offensive, and the final counter-offensive which destroyed the enemy Armies.

He says that there is no evidence that enemy submarines ever received information about the departure of shipping from British ports.

Brigadier-General Cockrell claims that the Department saved the country at least £200,000,000 by counter-espionage activities, and in preventing speculative transactions on raw materials. One sub-department, not content with closing certain channels of enemy propaganda, kept others open for the express purpose of distributing British propaganda in the enemy countries, in covers and postage on which had already been paid by the enemy.

The message closes with an expression of appreciation of the skilled work of the department's chemists, in connection with ink secrets, of the photographic code experts, and of the professors of uncommon languages, but states that much of the skilled work was so secret that a reference to the subject is not yet permissible.

Brigadier-General Cockrell pays a tribute to the essential link with the department, in the Dominions and Colonies, without whose loyal and disinterested co-operation, it would have been impossible to secure the results attained.

OCCUPATION OF TURKEY.

LONDON, January 1st.
General Sir John Dill has been detailed to occupy Istanbul.

British troops will be concentrated at Pers, and the British quarter in Constantinople.

It is expected that the Italian forces will occupy another quarter.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SITUATION IN GERMANY.

CONFLICTING AND DOUBTFUL REPORTS.

LONDON, December 31st.
Reuter's special correspondent at Cologne, telegraphing on December 28th, emphasises the difficulties of understanding what is going on in Berlin.

He says that the telegraph, doubtless, is controlled by the party temporarily on top.

The feeling in Cologne is that Berlin may again in her own power.

The Rhine districts discredit her politicians, none of whom inspires enthusiasm.

General von Hindenburg, owing to his not meddling with politics, is the only man mentioned with respect.

There is a growing feeling here that a separation from Berlin is the only hope of safety.

The idea of a Rheinische-Westfälische Republic is now being merged in a larger scheme, viz., The Westfälische Republic, including, possibly, Hanover.

Meanwhile, the main desire of the army of occupation is to finish the business as soon as possible and to return home.

Amsterdam, December 31st.
Telephoning to-night from Berlin the *Amsterdam* correspondent hints that the obscurity of the situation in Poland is due to the German Official Telegraph Bureau manipulating the news.

What is certain is that the Polish Nationalist revolution was a victory at Poznan, but the stories that the Poles are marching on Berlin should be accepted with caution.

People in Berlin are more interested in the presence of Mr. Radek and the other Bolsheviks, who believe that if they could only secure the control of Berlin, Allied troops would enter the city.

Then would come the great opportunity of inflicting the Allies with Bolshevism. This is Herr Liebknecht's and Mr. Radek's plan.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUE.
COPENHAGEN, January 2nd.
The presence of Mr. Radek and his fellow Bolsheviks in Berlin has alarmed the population of Berlin, who are beginning to comprehend that the Bolsheviks aim at making Germany the base for their attacks on the *Entente*.

The belief is growing that the Allied Army will march to the Brandenburg Gate and occupy Berlin unless Bolshevism is suppressed.

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* states that Bolshevik agents still have twelve million marks to spend in propaganda work in Berlin.

Mr. Radek has disappeared.

Herr Liebknecht, appreciating the danger of the situation, moved, in the Spartacus Congress, that the members of the Spartacus Group should participate in the election of the National Assembly.

Herr Liebknecht violently denounced the proposal which was defeated by 63 votes to 23.

Amsterdam, January 2nd.
The *Finische Zeitung* characterises Mr. Radek's appearance in the Spartacus Congress as a piece of unparalleled impudence and says that if his presence in Berlin is tolerated, it means submission to Russian Dictatorship and resumption of war with the *Entente*.

A telegram from Berlin states that the new Government has issued a manifesto declaring that her policy until the National Assembly is established includes socialisation, the taking-over of war production, the promotion of national defence, the disarmament of unauthorised persons, the securing of peace as quickly and as favourably as possible, and the representation of the German Republic abroad by new men with the new spirit.

Amsterdam, January 1st.
A telegram from Heidelberg states that Prince Max has been nominated a candidate by the German Democratic Party for the National Assembly.

Amsterdam, January 2nd.
Herr Noack, speaking at Berlin, and Herr Lindenberg, speaking at Breslau, declare that the Berlin Government would use the utmost force to prevent the Czechs and Poles from encroaching on German territory.

The Polish Agency at Lausanne states that an army of 40,000 Poles with artillery and cavalry, is advancing on Berlin.

London, January 2nd.
It appears that the industrial troubles in Upper Silesia are due to the activities of the Russian Bolsheviks, who, according to the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, hope to compel the outbreak of civil war in Germany by paralyzing the coal supply and the transport of foodstuffs.

COPENHAGEN, January 1st.
The new German Constitution makes provision for a People's House and a State House. The members of the latter will be appointed by Federal Parliament. It is proposed to sub-divide Prussia into several states.

MARINE DISASTERS.
MANY SERVICE MEN LOST.
New York, January 2nd.
The hospital ship *Yonkers*, from Brest, carrying 2,480 American troops, including 1,744 wounded men, went ashore on Fire Island at night.

The weather is foggy and rough. The vessel's position is perilous. None can yet be rescued.

LATER.
The hospital ship *Northern Pacific* is resting, easy. She is apparently not damaged.

London, January 2nd.
The steam yacht *Albatross*, carrying 400 blue-jackets from furrough, struck a rock at the entrance to Stornoway Harbour and foundered. Fifty scrambled ashore badly injured.

LATER.
The *Idaire* disaster occurred at two in the morning, 250 blue-jackets perishing a few yards from their native shore. They had an excellent passage from Kyle to Loch Aish, in a fair wind, and were in the highest spirits, getting their first New Year holiday since the war, when the *Idaire* inexplicably struck, though she was going at full speed.

It was dark, but clear, and the lights were visible. Fifty men jumped overboard, and were drowned. Two boats, which were launched, were swamped and the occupants drowned. Rockets were fired, showing the shore seven yards distant. Many tried to reach the rocks, but the current dashed them to pieces.

Two men landed with ropes, clear of the rocks, and got a hawser ashore, by which the survivors scrambled to safety. Many were unable to retain their grip on the hawser, which was alternately slack and taut, as the ship swung, and were drowned. The hawser then snapped when the *Idaire* foundered.

NOTICES.

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POST OFFICE.

The Director General of Posts, Peking, advises that parcels from Hongkong for Yunnan should be extra strongly packed. In future, therefore, parcels for Yunnan which are not so packed will not be accepted for transmission.

Telegraphic Communication with Wigan Lighthouse is interrupted since 7.55 p.m. Nov. 26.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No official letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammarah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TUESDAY, 7th January.
Shanghai and North China—Per SINGAPORE, 7th Jan. 11 a.m.
Swatow—Per SINGAPORE, 7th Jan. 1 p.m.
Saigon—Per TELEMACUS, 7th Jan. 1 p.m.
Japan via Yokohama—Per ASAMA MARU, 7th Jan. 4 p.m.
Haiphong—Per CHONGYU, 7th Jan. 5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 8th January.
Sundakan—Per MAUSANG, 8th Jan. 11 a.m.
Java and Puri Morobe via Batavia—Per TIKIRI, 8th Jan. 11 a.m.
Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi—Per POLYTHEMUS, 8th Jan. 11 a.m.
Letters 2.30 p.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 7th Jan. at 5 p.m.
THURSDAY, 9th January.
Swatow—Per OSHIN MARU, 9th Jan. 8 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SINGAPORE, 9th Jan. 11 a.m.
Weilmei and Chefoo—Per HUICHOW, 9th Jan. 2 p.m.
FRIDAY, 10th January.
Swatow—Per VAN CLOON, 10th Jan. 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONSANG, 10th Jan. 2 p.m.
SATURDAY, 11th January.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, Europe via Canada—Per ARABIA MARU, 11th Jan. Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

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EWO COTTON S. AND W. CO., LD.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The 23rd annual general meeting of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai on Dec. 30. The Chairman, Mr. J. Johnston, said (in part):

During the first six months, record profits were made with our spinning, but between the months May to August, half of this was lost, due to high priced cotton, the disturbed state of the country, and insecurity of goods in transit from robber bands. This had the effect of preventing northern merchants from making purchases during the period above mentioned and consequently there was a slump in yarn notwithstanding the record prices we had to pay for our cotton. Fortunately our other departments assisted considerably and with better margins of profit during the last two months, due to cheaper cotton and better prices for our products, the total profit for the twelve months ending October 31 was Tls. 584,410.74, which, with the amount brought forward from last year, leaves available for distribution Tls. 539,013.73.

It is proposed to pay Tls. 19 per share on the ordinary shares and it is interesting to note that since we commenced our weaving department eight years ago, to which other departments have been subsequently added, we shall have paid Tls. 807 per share in dividends—an average of 53.75 per cent. per annum.

You will notice from the report that it is proposed to write off Plant & Machinery Tls. 80,000—the same amount as last year—and if an equal amount can be set aside for the next ten years the most important part of four mills will have been written off altogether. The amount to be written off Buildings is Tls. 36,000 being Tls. 5,900 more than last year which is thought advisable owing to the additional mill buildings erected in recent years.

Since 1910, our additions to Plant & Machinery have cost Tls. 917,988.58 and Buildings Tls. 418,179.33. To meet this expenditure, we have only issued Tls. 400,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares. During the same period, our Plant & Machinery has been depreciated Tls. 447,000 and Buildings Tls. 127,000. It is suggested that Tls. 30,000 should be added to the Special Repairs & Renewals Fund.

Principal working parts of the machinery in our No. 1 Mill, which has been working 24 years—the greater part of that time during both day and night—require renewing, and I think it speaks volumes for the makers, Messrs. Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., and those who have had charge of the mill in China that this machinery has stood the test of time and hard usage and is still to-day in such efficient condition.

Our working costs have been high, more especially as regards coal, which has cost Tls. 131,000 more than last year. Interest is also Tls. 23,217 higher. These two items alone represent more than Tls. 10 per cent. ordinary share.

Cotton Fluctuation Account.—This account appears in our annual appropriation for the first time, and I would like to explain why we consider same necessary.

Our policy, as you are aware, has all along been to keep on the safe side and hold ample supplies of raw material, thus protecting ourselves against all eventualities. This you will understand involves a considerable loss should the price of cotton go against us, but it also, of course, involves a corresponding gain if prices go up.

In Japan, manufacturers are enabled to hedge their purchases of cotton by sales of yarn on the local exchange, and it may be possible for us to adopt similar tactics when the Exchange, which has recently been opened in Shanghai, comes into full working order.

As long, however, as we have no "safe hedge" with which to protect ourselves, so long must we accept risks of the above mentioned nature, and it is to minimize these risks that we now propose to open this new reserve fund, which can be drawn upon whenever cotton goes against us.

The drop in American cotton when the armistice was declared, from gold cents 30 to 25 per lb., was more or less due to panic, and brought about by people who had only a monetary interest selling "futures" as a "hedge" against other losses. Nevertheless, it was responsible for a sharp decline in China cotton, as the Japanese millowners did not make their usual purchases. I am optimistic as regards the future. The short crops of America and India are not sufficient to supply the world's demands. Directly the Central Powers come into the market, and with released shipping facilities, there must be a recovery in price. In fact New York is already bid to nearly gold cents 30 per lb. through Liverpool buying.

As regards the cloth situation, one quarter of the world's spinners and looms have been stopped for some years. This has caused a shortage of cloth in the world's markets and this shortage will be still further accentuated, as the demand for cotton goods must be greatly increased on the return to civil life of the demobilized forces who have until lately been taking part in the European War.

ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS.

JANUARY 4TH, 1919.
HAIYANG, Brit., 1363 tons, from Peking, Capt. Stewart, D.L. & Co., Rowland wharf.
HAIN, Dutch, 399 tons, from Balikpapan, Capt. Leyland, A.P.O., E. Point.
TAI SANG, Brit., 1544 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. Richard, J.M. & Co., wharf.
JANUARY 5TH, 1919.
CHENAN, Brit., 1354 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. Lewis, B. & S. Co. Buoy.
JANUARY 6TH, 1919.
TOYO MARU, Jap., 537 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. Fujita, C.Y.
HO KWAU, Chi., 228 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. Chen, what.
SEIKAI MARU, Jap., 1735 tons, from Spora, Capt. Umetsu, N.Y.K., Rowland wharf.
HAIYAN, Brit., 1183 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Hughes, Douglas S.S. Co., wharf.
HUICHOW, Brit., 1222 tons, from Chefoo, Capt. Shaw, B. & S. Co., wharf.

CLEARANCE.

JANUARY 4TH, 1919.
SEUN CHONG, Chi., for Haiphong, Tung Hing.
SINGAN, Brit., for Canton, B. & S. MINGAO MARU, Jap., for Naita, Jap.
JINGU MARU, Jap., for Peking, Y.K.K.
IKOMECAN MARU, Jap., for Yokohama, M.B.K.
TIMANOE, Dutch, for Batavia via Banka, J.C.W.L.

JANUARY 5TH, 1919.
CHEFOO, Chi., Haiphong, Sam Shing.
CORRELA, Brit., for Haiphong, Bago.
AMAKUSA MARU, Jap., for Keelung via Swatow, O.S.E.
SEUN CHONG, Chi., for K.O. Wan via Macao, Wo Hing.
KIANG PING, Chi., for Hongkong, Sam Peh.

JANUARY 6TH, 1919.
KAIFONG, Brit., for Shanghai, B. & S. LARA, Dutch, for Foochow, A. P. Co.
TOYOTOMI MARU, Jap., for Java, Y.K.K.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMER.

The P.M.S.S. Co. s.s. "Venezuela" according to telegraphic advice received from Manila, will leave the Port tomorrow (Tuesday), and should arrive here on Thursday, sometime in the afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

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Tel. No. 1743. **CORONET** Tel. No. 1743.

January 7 & 8, 1919.
Jan. 7, at 4.30 p.m. Jan. 8, at 2.15 p.m.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES
OF
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK
Jan. 7, at 9.15 p.m. Jan. 8, at 6 & 9.15 p.m.
"RUNAWAY ROMANY."
Booking at ROBINSON'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE
January 6th, 7th and 8th, 1919.
"SONS OF SATAN"
Produced by George Loane Tucker
Director of
"TRAFFIC IN SOULS."
Annals of the WaNo r. 55.
"Wiffles has married a Wealthy Wife."
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

HONGKONG THEATRE.
SATURDAY 4th to TUESDAY 7th January.
Showing: "FATHER AND THE BOYS"
From George Ade's famous story—5 parts, also Various Comedies.
MONDAY 6th, MATINEE at 3.15 p.m.
by special request repeating:
"THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM."
TUESDAY 7th, MATINEE at 3.15 p.m.
Showing: "JACK" drama in 5 parts.

THEATRE ROYAL.
FRIVOLITY SEASON.
Commences on
SATURDAY next the 11th
EDGAR WARWICK
Presents the
New Revusical-Comedy Coy.
IN
UNITED ART
In Various Editions.
The biggest attraction that has ever been brought to the East.
Gaiety! Girls! Glitter!
IDEAL VOCALISTS,
REAL COMEDIANS,
INSPIRED DANCERS.
Box plan Open at MOUTRIE'S.

CURE THAT COUGH.
When you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

U.S. AND STEEL.
It is generally believed in Washington that the Government will not relinquish its hold upon steel immediately after the war is over. There is a feeling that steel for some time to come will be allocated to manufacturers of essential commodities. Just what the Government may consider essential after the war is not made clear at this time, but the automobile makers think the truck and passenger cars will come in that class.

The China Association have guaranteed \$5,000 per annum for three years if the Chinese millowners and Allied industries will guarantee a similar amount and obtain Government recognition of the venture. We are hoping that this federation of interests in the improvement of cotton in China will have good results and that the Government will take up the work when once it is established.

The Chairman proposed and Mr. E. E. Clark seconded the first resolution, adopting the report and accounts and authorizing payment of a dividend of Tls. 17 per cent. ordinary share.

The consulting committee was re-elected on the proposal of Mr. Brodie Clark, seconded by Mr. J. Spink.

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